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Aphasic Status Epilepticus : Two Cases

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ABSTRACT

Background & Significance : Aphasic status epilepticus is an uncommon presentation of a simple partial status epilepticus characterized by prolonged speech impairment with clinical - EEG correlation in the absence of an altered level of consciousness. There has been no published report in Korea. This study reports two adult patients with prolonged aphasia and EEG abnormalities. **Cases** : Total three episodes of aphasic status epilepticus were documented in two patients. Patients were right - handed 58 - year - old and 79 - year - old women. The cause was intracranial plasma cell granuloma involving left temporal lobe and old left temporo - parietal hemorrhage respectively. Aphasic symptoms of these patients were characterized by difficult comprehension and jargon speech with clear consciousness. The duration of aphasia ranged 9 - 14 days. EEG showed continuous periodic lateralized sharp waves in one patient and discrete rhythmic theta to alpha activities in left temporo - parieto - occipital region in the other patient. **Comments** : Although rare in adults, aphasic status epilepticus should be considered in the differential diagnosis of aphasia. (*J Korean Epilep Soc* 4 : 47-52, 2000)

KEY WORDS : Partial status epilepticus · Aphasia.

서 론

(Aphasic status epilepticus, ASE)

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rtial status epilepticus)

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cell granuloma)

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증 례

증 례 1 : 전○년.

58

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1999

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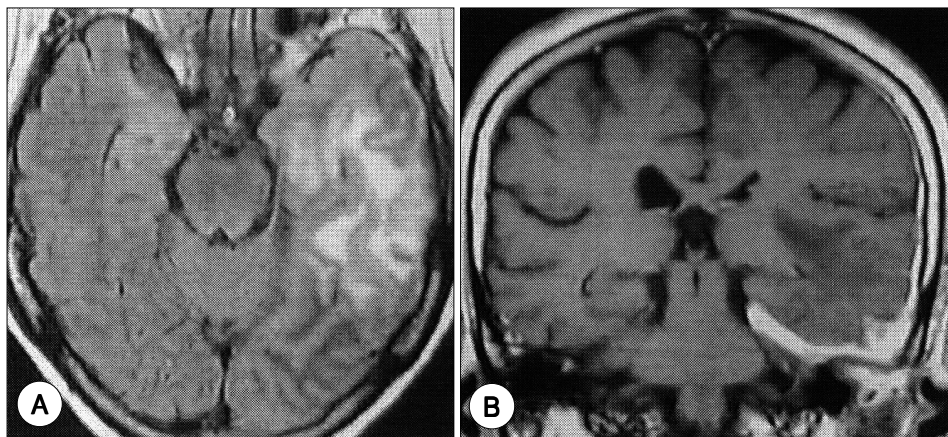


Fig. 1. Brain MRI of case 1. A : Non-enhanced FLAIR image revealed high signal intensity lesion involving left basal temporal region. B : Gadolinium enhanced coronal T2-weighted MRI showed strong dural enhancement of left basal and lateral temporal lobe. Note relative sparing of superior temporal gyrus.

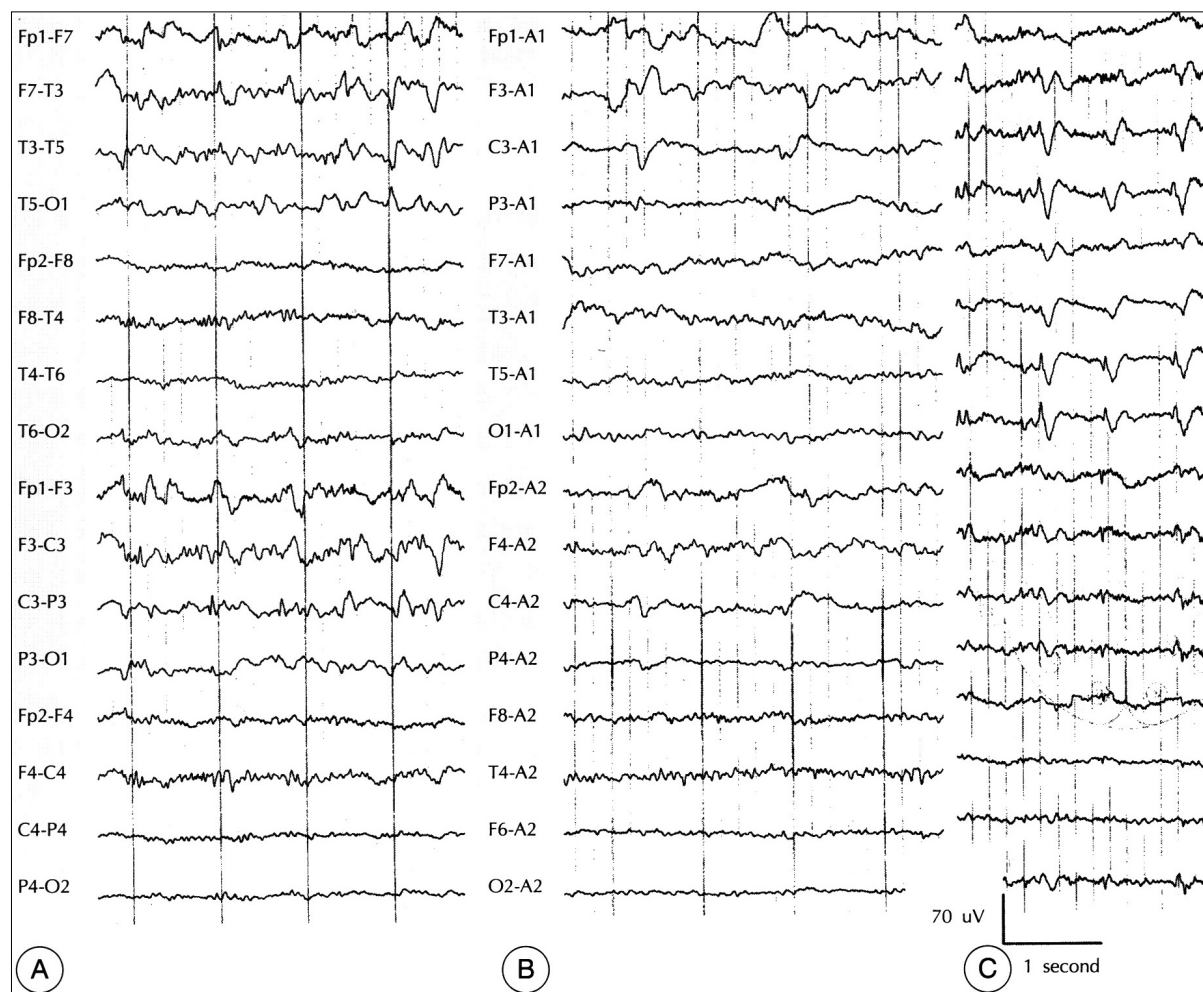


Fig. 2. EEG findings of case 1. A : EEG checked on 26 Mar. 1999. Continuous periodic sharp waves at rate of 1–1.5 Hz in left hemisphere were noted while patient had aphasic symptoms. B : EEG on 1 Apr. 1999. Intermittent sharp waves and interspersed slows in left hemisphere after dilantinization without associated language improvement. C : Aphasic symptoms recurred 8 weeks later. EEG on 1 Jun. 1999 showed continuous epileptiform discharges in left hemisphere.

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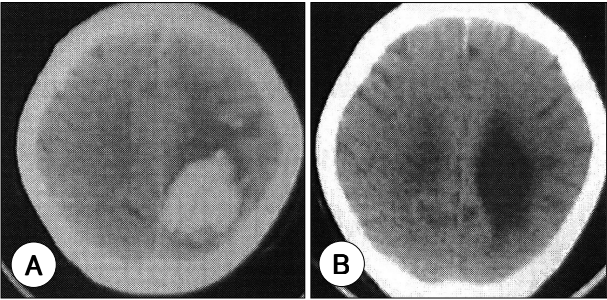


Fig. 3. Brain CT scan of case 2. A : Non-contrast CT scan taken in Apr. 1988 revealed intracerebral hemorrhage in left temporo-parietal lobes. B : CT scan showed no new lesion except encephalomacic changes with mild ventricular enlargement in left temporoparietal region when patient had language disturbance in Sep. 1993.

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(Fig. 2a). 1000 mg ,
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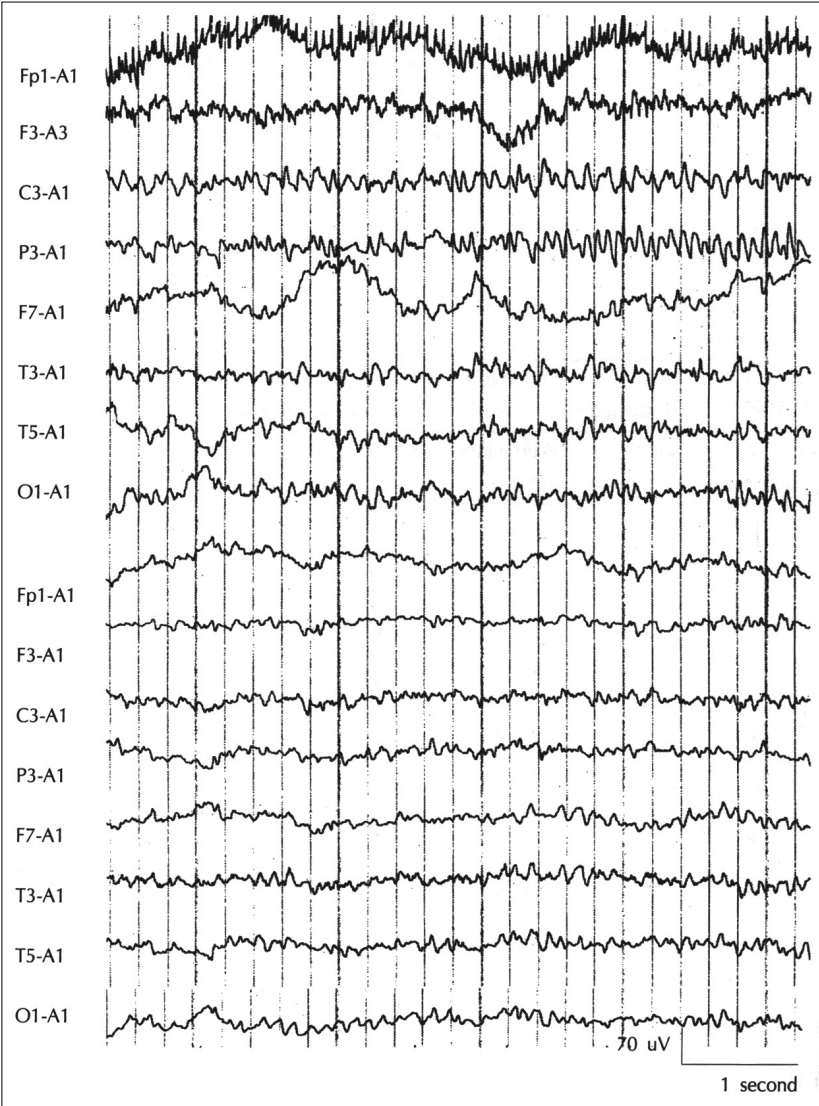


Fig. 4. EEG of case 2 showing rhythmic theta to alpha activities arising from left hemisphere.

Table 1. Review of reported cases

Author	Age (yr)/ Sex ; handedness	Language dysfunction	Duration (days)	EEG findings	Good AED resopnse	Other neurologic sign (s)	Etiology	Previous seizure
De Pasquet et al. (1976)	17/M	Wernicke's aphasia	21	Rhythmic theta, Lt FT	No	Motor seizure ; ideomotor apraxia	Possible encephalitis	GTCs since age of 9
Hamilton et al. (1979)	30/M Rt handed	Broca's aphasia	1	Rhythmic delta with intermittent spikes, Lt FT	Yes	Mild Rt facial weakness	Old subdural hematoma, Lt frontal	Single seizure 2 days after head trauma
Racy et al. (1980)	67/F Lt handed	Dysphasia	3	Rhythmic delta, Lt midtemporal to posterotemporal	No	Frontal release sign, finger agnosia, dyscalculia	¿cortical atrophy	No
	55/M	Wernicke's aphasia	2	High-amplitude SW, Lt post. Temporal at 0.5-1 Hz	No	Motor seizure at presentation	Glioblastoma, Lt parietal	No
Dinner et al. (1981)	60/M Rt handed	Dysphasia	12	Epileptiform discharges in Lt FT	No	One partial seizure with secondarily generalization	Undetermined ¿Cerebral ischemia	No
Knight et al. (1986)	62/F	Wernicke's aphasia	10		No	Intermittent similar spells for 10 yr diagnosed as psychosis	Undetermined ¿Cerebral ischemia	Yes
Rosenbaum et al (1986)	60/M	Dysphasia	3	Rhythmic alpha activities in left hemisphere	Yes	Ataxia, Rt hand incoordination ; Rt hemiparesis and hemisensory loss	Recent left Temporoparietal infarction	No
Primavera et al. (1988)	77/F Rt handed	Dysphasia	21	Fast activities, Lt temporal - > Lt hemisphere	No	None. But aphasia fluctuated markedly	Old ICH, Lt Temporo- parietal	No
Thomas et al. (1991)	77/F	Dysphasia	10		No	Right-sided focal seizure	¿Cerebral atrophy	Yes
Wells et al. (1992)	45/M Rt handed	Dysphasia	1	Rhythmic theta, Lt temporal	Yes	Mild right pronator drift	Glioblastoma, Lt temporal	No
Kirshner et al. (1995)	50/M Rt handed	Wernicke's aphasia	8	Lt temporal ictal discharges	No	None	Undetermined	No
Primavera et al. (1996)	44/Fs Rt handed	Dysphasia	5	PLEDs, Lt temporal	Yes	Right side motor seizure	Multiple demyelinating lesion	No
Grime et al. (1997)	49/F	Dysphasia	3	Rhythmic epileptiform discharges, Lt temporoparietal	Yes	Slight right gaze preference ; nystagmus, contralateral eye deviation	Acute Infarct, Lt temporoparietal	No
Jung et al. (1999)	58/F Rt handed	Wernicke's aphasia	10 (1st) 14 (2nd)	Continuous periodic epileptiform discharges	No	Rt focal motor seizure ; Rt ptosis and ophthalmoplegia	Plasma cell granuloma, Lt temporal	No
	79/F Rt handed	Wernicke's Aphasia	9	Rhythmic theta to alpha activities, Lt temporo-arioo occipital	No	None	Old ICH, Lt temporoparietal	No

ICH : intracerebral hemorrhage ; SW : sharp wave ; GTCs : generalized tonic-clonic seizures

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고찰

Rosenbaum²⁾ ASE
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Table1
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, 10 (71.4%)
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가
(TIA)
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중심 단어 :

- : 1999 11 25
- : 2000 11 25

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